

bridge. They staid until the ice began to leave the bay, objects of great curiosity to hundreds of persons who went there for the purpose of seeing so unusual a sight.—W. H. BROWNSOX, *Portland, Me.*

Phyllopseustes versus Phylloscopus.—In a recent connection (Hand List Gen. and Spec. Birds, IV, 1903, p. 358). Dr. Sharpe very properly calls attention to the fact that *Phyllopseustes* is untenable as the generic name of the group of willow (or leaf) warblers to which it has been more or less frequently applied. The proper designation is *Phylloscopus* Boie (Isis, 1826, p. 972), as Dr. Sharpe has shown (*loc. cit.*), for in both the supposed earlier references to *Phyllopseustes*, or *Phyllopseuste* (Meyer, Vög. Liv. u. Esthlands, 1815, p. 122; *ibid.*, Taschenb. Deutsch. Vögel, III, 1822, p. 95), the name is employed not in a generic sense but as a plural group heading, and is spelled "*Phyllopseustæ*." The generic name *Phyllopseustes*, however, has for long stood in the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List; and the present writer, in suggesting to Dr. Sharpe the propriety of using this name in place of *Phylloscopus*, did so without considering the necessity of verifying the original reference, but relying upon the presumed correctness of the Check-List. Now, however, the ghost of *Phyllopseustes* having been finally laid, *Phylloscopus* may rest undismayed in possession of its own.

The only willow warbler occurring in North America — *Phyllopseustes borealis* (Blasius) of the A. O. U. Check-List (1895, p. 313) — is, as many authors have contended, generically different from *Phylloscopus*, and should be called *Acanthopneuste borealis* (Blasius).—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Peculiar Nesting-site of the Bluebird in the Bermudas.—On June 28, 1903, I found a Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) at Hungary Bay in Bermuda. Unlike any that I had ever seen, it was built of grass and weeds, rather bulky, and placed on the branch of a cedar tree about fifteen feet from the ground, and several feet out from the trunk of the tree. It contained one fresh egg which undoubtedly belonged to a second set. Both birds were present and showed considerable anxiety when I looked at the nest.

All the Bluebirds in Bermuda do not build nests in this manner, for I saw one which was discovered by Mr. A. H. Clark in the capstan of an old wreck (that was about July 10, and the nest contained three nearly fledged young).

Major Wedderburn in Jones's 'Naturalist in Bermuda' states that the Yellow-bellied Woodpecker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) bred in Bermuda occasionally and that many palmetto trees were bored by them, but I saw no woodpecker holes, and there were very few palmettos in the neighborhood of the nest at Hungary Bay. The lack, or scarcity of woodpecker holes is probably what induced the birds to build a nest placed on a branch of the only common tree.

I have looked up the nesting habits of the Bluebird in a number of